MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1891.

Lendon Offices of THE SUR,

AN West Strand.

All communications should be addressed to FRAME

M. WHITE, 430 Strand, London, W. C.

Subscription by Mati-Post-paid,
 DAILY, Per Neeth.
 50 50

 DAILY, Per Year.
 6 00

 BUNDAY, Per Year.
 8 00

 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.
 8 00

Two Unsuccessful Attempts.

About fifty days after GROVER CLEVE-BAND had left the White House, he published his first denial of a statement that he was not a candidate for renomination. The imseinative editor of a weekly newspaper in North Carolina, the Goldsborough Headlight, if memory serves us, boarded the railway train on which Mr. CLEVELAND was returning from Florids. He subsequently re-ported in the *Headlight* his interview with the ex-President. According to the editor's story, he informed Mr. CLEVELAND that the people of the South intended to nominate him again for President in 1892; and Mr. OLEVELAND was represented as replying impressively: "Tell it through your columns that my public life is at an end. My future life will be entirely devoted to the practice of law in New York. I love the bouth and her people, yet I shall not accept the nomination."

This bold attempt on the part of the Goldsborough Headlight to eliminate Mr. birants was promptly foiled by that personage himself. He took the trouble to write publication a letter partly devoted to his old theme of the reckless and unscrupulous mendacity of the American press, and partly to an emphatic denial of the truth of the blieged interview in the Headlight.

Nearly two years passed before the tranguil course of Mr. CLEVELAND's letter writing on the importance of keeping tariff re form at the front as the only issue was in terrupted by another disturbing incident like that for which the Goldsborough Head-Mght was responsible.

This time the rascal is the Washington Post. That frisky journal has made it oeseary for Mr. CLEVELAND to arise once more in defence of his own stuffing, and to roclaim, in his most ponderous English that so far as he himself is concerned he is atill available as a candidate for 1892.

This is all right. Whenever anybody as eerts that GROVER CLEVELAND is not will-ing to emerge from William street at the call of the Mugwump trumpet, let Mr. CLEVELAND jump on the reckless and crue lie with the swiftness of a STEPHEN BRODIE and the impact of a DANIEL LAMBERT.

But why should he meet falsehood with dishonesty and humbug? In communicating to an ambassador of the New York Herald his undoubtedly truthful statement that he has no intention of bidding an irrevocable farewell to Mugwump politics, why should Mr. CLEVELAND think it necessary to add, in regard to the next Presidential nomination this monstrously mendacious assertion: "In point of fact, I am not giving very much thought to the matter"?

Washington's Advice to the Governors. The ever-memorable Farewell Address will

receive the customary attention and honor during this year's celebration of Washing-Ton's Day. But it is a little remarkable that a previous address of similar character and purpose, elaborate in thought and form, which was once well known to the country is now seldom referred to. The circular letter sent by Washington from his headquarters at Newburgh, on the 18th of June, 1788, to the Governors of the thirteen States, for communication to their respective Legislatures, was about two-thirds as long as the lowing language: Farewell Address, and, like the latter, had been intended as his last political will and testament. He describes it, infieed, as his "last official communication." prior to "a retirement for which I have never eased to sigh, through a long and painful absence, in which, remote from the noise and trouble of the world. I meditate to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose." It is an interesting reflection that Washington, as commander of the army, about to resign his sword, thought it incumbent on him to address this advice to the Governors of the States: but the "more perfect union" under the Constitution had not then been established In this circular letter Washington laid flown four things as essential to the wellbeing and even the existence of the United States as an independent power.

"I. An indissoluble union of the States under on

Pederal head.
"2. A secred regard to public justice.
"3. The adoption of a proper peace establishment.
"4. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly dis"4. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United Control will induce them to forget their local prejudices and politics, and to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity."

These four points he proceeded to elaborate. The first was carried into effect in due time by the formation of the new system of government under which he became the first President. The second related particus larly to the payment of the public debts, then a very serious matter. The third concerned the national defence, and one of its

assertions should be borne in mind to-day: "The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual ort in case of hostility; it is essentia', therefore. pesort in case of hosting; it is that the same system should pervade the whole; that the same system should pervade the willian of the conti the formation and discipline of the militia of the conti-pent should be absolutely uniform; and that the same species of arms, accourtements and military apparatus should be introduced in every part of the United

The fourth point has fresh pertinence in view of the odious Force bill, which has happily been killed, so that the bitter feelings it had aroused need not interfere with the harmony of the current celebration, nor diminish that "brotherly affection and love for one another" which this missive of WASHINGTON commends in its closing words to all the people.

We quote a passage from Washington's letter to the Governors which is well worth committing to memory:

"The citizens of America, piaced in the most envia-ble condition, as the sole lords and proprietors of a vast fract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, are now, by the most conspicuous theatra, which seems to be paculiarly designed by Providence for the display of human great-ness and felicity. The foundation of our empire has not been laid in a glosmy age of ignorance and supersti-tion, but at an epocha when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined than at any former period. Researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great exafter social mappeness nerviews, acquired by the labors sent: the treasures of knowledge, acquired by the labors of philosophera saces, and legislators through a long succession of years, are laid open for use, and their colletters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the pro-

of revolution, have had a mellorating influence on man-kind and morraned the blessings of society. At this suspicious period the United States came into existence as a nation, and if their ciffrens should not be comstely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their

These reflections of a letter designed at the time to be "the legacy of one who has ardently wished to be useful to his country, are appropriate, after the lapse of more th a century, on the holiday established to the memory of his deeds and words.

Is George Jones a Plagiarist?

The magnificent prose poem composed by Mr. George Jones, and printed by him is the New York Times on the occasion of Gen. SHERMAN'S funeral, has attracted much attention in the town. It was a symphony of words that breathed music, now solemn. now stirring, and painted the pageant in colors alternately sombre and brilliant. Through nearly a column and a half of boldly figurative rhetoric, the rattle of artillery blended with the silent grief of black crape in a manner that has not often been equalled by any artist in adjectives since the best days of the Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG. A few specimen passages will disclose the quality of Jones's production:

"The sun at noon shone upon a city draped with the

mblems of sorrow. "It shed upon the parting at duck when the escortin army, with trailing arms and shrouded flags, had dis-charged its tender office, a glowing bened cition."

"A dirac-breathing band, cadencing the mournful time of the funeral march, wheeled first into view."

"The rumble of artillery and the pounding hoofs of the cavairy horses-music of Iron on Stone-were the fitting prejudes to the encoming bier of the dead warrior "Stout horses straining under their death-dealing enmon, grim and red-plumed artillerymen urging them on, flashes of angry orimson mingling with the blue-this is what the crowds saw passing to the muffled throb

red and white once free, now close enfolded by bands of sombre crape; breasts on which stood forth medals and badges worn on the fields of battle years ago, all whirled by in a confusion of battle array."

"Then an aide galloped by, his scabbard swinging and his golden aignificate gleaming in the last rays

The crowd welled in behind him like a flood. Same war's body had gone out and into the west toward the

Surely this is fire writing: but how teme and spiritless beside the one passage in which all the ardor of George Jones's imagination concentrated itself and culminated in this extraord inary rhetoric:

"The dead Conqueror! High on the funeral cate kissed only the canopy that hid blin, he came, not lead ing, but led; no longer victorious, but himself surrendered. Borne on the crisp air came the sobbing and siching of flute and drum that sang of the Nation's sorrow, yet they told no story half so sad, they touched no heart ha'f so deep as did the mass of reverent black Mr. E. L. GODRIN of the Evening Post,

who was once denounced by Mr. GEORGE JONES as a contemptible literary thief, is no doubt already hunting funereal literature to discover whence this gem was stolen. The sun kissing the canopy that hid him, the mass of reverent blackness that bore him as a cloud, have a decidedly familiar sound. If Mr. Godkin will procure a copy of the 'Life and Deeds of Gen. GRANT," by Col. FRANK A. BURR, who under proper inspira-

tion is himself an astonishing artist in words, he will find the reverent blackness and the sun kissing the canopy in a passage peculiarly adapted to the deadly parallel: "The dead Conqueror! There where the sun kissed

the purple and silver that hid him, he came, not leading, but led; not victorious, but himself surrendered. The Chief Magistrate and the honored of the peeple hedged him about; men whose lives are history througed. before and after; the great captains he had launch like thunderboits against the fee were with him again, but the eye saw only the reverent blackness which bore bim as a cloud. In softest music that went and came in whispers, the grief of the nation was voiced." Let us advise Godein to jump at no

hasty conclusion respecting Jones's offence against Col. FRANK A. BURR and literary morality. The case is not so clear as it seems. If Jones has lifted Burn's funereal imagery, he is only reclaiming his own; for before the publication of BURR's book, and as early as the day after Gen. GRANT's funeral in August, 1885, the scene on that impressive occasion was described in the columns of the New York Times in the fol-

"The Dead Conqueror! There, under a canony as of night, where the sun klessed the purple and silver that hid him, he came: not leading, but led; not victorious, but himself surrendered. From throats of flute and clarionet and tuba the sighs and sobbings of the Natio were voiced in the softest, saddest music, but no hear ould be struck deeper than by the sight of the rever out blackness that bere him as a cloud."

A plagiarist is a literary thief who steals the words, writings, or ideas of another and passes them off as his own. Even the malice of GODKIN cannot find in JONES'S SUFprising enterprise sufficient ground for a charge of plagiarism; unless, indeed, he should succeed in proving that the sun kissing the canopy that hid him; the dead Conqueror, not leading, but led, not victorious out himself surrendered; the sighs and sob bings of flute and drum, and the reverent blackness that bore him as a cloud, had all been worked by another than JONES previously to 1885, and in the case of some military hero anterior to Gen. GRANT.

What George Jones has done is to take words, ideas, and rhetorical trimmings that, so far as we know, are his own property, and pass them off on the mourners as new That is not plagiarism. But we wonder on whose account the sun will next kiss the canopy, in the columns of the New York Times, and whose clay will next in turn be borne as a cloud by Mr. Jones's reverent and proprietary blackness.

A Penalty for Dilatory Appeals.

The Second Division of the Court of Appeals has recently rendered a decision that will have a wholesome effect upon litigants who take their cases up to the court of last resort solely for the purpose of delaying the successful party in the enforcement of his udgment.

Under such circumstances the Court of Appeals may award ten per cent. upon the udgment as damages for delay occasioned by the appeal to that tribunal. This power has seldom been exercised, but might be used oftener with salutary effect.

Two plaintiffs, one named HOOKER and the other Jackson, brought suits and recovered judgments against the city of Rochester. The cases were exactly alike. HOOKER's case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment against the city was affirmed by the First Division in December, 1887. Nevertheless, the law officers of Rochester insisted upon taking up the Jackson case, which came before the Second Division in December, 1890.

That branch of the Court of Appeals has now declared in this second case that inasmuch as the same questions, arising out of substantially the same facts, are brought before the court a second time, it is the duty of the court to pronounce the same judgment, and the Judges add: "As the defendant persisted in its appeal, and insisted upon arguing it after all the questions in volved had been finally passed upon by this court nearly three years before, we award to the plaintiff as damages by way of costs for the delay, pursuant to section 8,251 of the Code of Civil Procedure, ten per cent. upon the amount of the original judgment." In this decision the Second Division of the Court of Appeals has set the First Division

a good example to follow in all cases of dila-

tory appellate proceedings. A little more firmness and frequency in imposing the pen-alty which the statute permits would do much to check frivolous appeals in which there is no honest expectation of eventua

High Speed in Pension Legislation. Congress gave exhibitions on Friday of what can be done in rapid action. At the end of its morning session the Senate passed thirty private pension bills in forty-five minutes. In the evening session the House clipsed that record with one hundred and thirteen bills in two hours and a half. The Senate may have been a little wearled with previous labor, whereas the House came up rested and refreshed. An evening session has always been found favorable for private

pension measures. There is something rather curious in this number of 113 bills passed by the House. On turning back to the first session of the present Congress we find that the same body on one occasion passed 112 bills at a single sitting. It seems quite as likely, therefore, that it was running against its own recoron Friday as that it was trying to beat the

morning's performance of the Senate. But the Fifty-first Congress is still behind the record. The Senate of the Fiftieth Congress on one occasion passed 114 special pension bills in forty-five minutes, which is a pace nearly four times as fast as the Sonate's last Friday; and even that astonish ing performance had been beaten two months earlier with 130 bills in fifty minutes, which was about three-fifths of a second faster to each bill. There is a rumor current, however, that the Benate once passed eighty bills in thirty minutes, which would be at the rate of a bill in twenty-two and one-half seconds and faster by half a second than the most rapid of the performances already spoken of. We cannot find official data to establish this allege! speed. Sometimes there is a little negligence as to fractions of a minute among the timekeepers, due, doubtless, to not being notified in advance that record breaking is contemplated.

The managers of these bills fully understand the importance of putting them in by enormous quantities at the end of the ses sion, when there is much else to do. Prob ably the most audacious trick of this sor ever known was the one played on Mr. CLEVELAND. That functionary had been engaged from time to time in industriously writing elaborate veto messages, discussing the pros and cons of bills carrying about \$8 a month each, when the Senate prepared to swamp him, and within eight days passed about 400 such bills: while the House, acting in malicious complicity, perhaps, promptly took them up and sent nearly 240 bills t Mr. CLEVELAND on one day. He just managed to write out veto messages for two of them within the time constitutionally allowed him for doing something, and, adding that he suspected that out of 151 other many ought to be vetoed, suffered them to become operative, being "utterly unable to submit within the time allowed me for that purpose my objections to the same."

The Fifty-first Congress has days an nights yet before it for special pension legislation. But it is doubtful whether the members outside of the Pension Committees and the introducers of the bills take much interest in them one way or the other. A Congress which has already added from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year to the pension expenditures by its general laws, that have caused nearly 500,000 new applications to be filed in the Pension Bureau, cannot be much concerned about a few hundred or a few thousand additional names involved in special legislation.

Manslanghter.

Five persons were roasted to death in the fire in the railroad wreck in the Fourth avenue tunnel last Friday. The fire came from the stove in the rear car of a New York. New Haven and Hartford train.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad pays ten per cent. dividends, and its latest issue of stock was quoted at 270 on all its might public opinion and the opinion of ratiroad commissions, and is still trying to get itself excepted from the law of the State prohibiting the use of stoves in passenger cars. Other railroad corporations have experimented with or adopted safe systems of train heating. This particular road has, or had not in 189), a single passenger car heated by any other contrivance

than the deadly stove. The Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts in their report for 1890 took notice of the New Haven road's culpable remissness in failing to provide a safe train-heating system. Since the tunnel accident one remark of the Massachusetts Commissioners must sound like an accusation of murder to the managers of that corporation. "In the present development of train-heating systems," says the Commission, "there would be no excuse for the management of railroad on which there should be any loss of life by fire started by individual heaters The indignation of the public in case such an

accident should happen would be very great." The accident has happened. The public indignation is great. The American public is unnecessarily patient, but it draws the line at manslaughter.

Thirty States Against Him. ALABANA. KANSAR, ARKANSAS, KENTUCKI CALIFORNIA, LOUISIAN N. CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OREGON COLORADO, MICHIGAN, B. CAROLINA PLORIDA. MINNESOTA GRORGIA. MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, FOUTH DAROTA DAHO, MONTANA, LLINOIR TEXAS. NDIANA. NEBRASKA, WASHINGTON, NEVADA,

Here are thirty States in which the Denocracy is in favor of the freer coinage of silver. In nearly all of them it is in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. In all or nearly all of them the Democratic Conventions of last year declared in favor of the freer coinage of silver. In all of them the sentiment in favor of silver has been strengthened and increased. In all of them the Democratic Conventions that are to be held this year will demand even more emphatically than last year the freer coinage

of silver. Do the friends of GROVER CLEVELAND think that the Democrats of thirty States are going to give up their firm convictions in regard to a public question which has become the most important and instant of the public questions of the day, for the sake of nominating a man who is in all respects and on so many other grounds the weakest candidate that can be found?

Sanator DANIEL's amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill arranging for the naval review in New York harbor in April. 1893, shows that Congress keens in mind this magnificent show of ships. The act of April 25, 1890, directed the President to hold this review, and to invite foreign nations to send their war vessels to join our own in Hampton Roads, and thence proceed to take part in it. Such a rendezvous, voyage, and final review will form a spectacle not only unexampled in this hemisphere, but, if adequately responded to by foreign countries, without parallel anywhere. The expense of entertaining these vessels, of taking suitable care of them, and

of arranging barbor and other accommoda-tions, will be met by the Government under the appropriation proposed. A celebration of the great voyage of Conumbus with nautical features left out would indeed have been a singular affair. The happy thought of the pre-liminary naval review has made Congress feel easier on that score.

If the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND is still a customer of the press elippings bureau, and is getting every day specimens of Southern and Western Democratic opinion, we fancy he climber much at present.

Mr. TILDEN said in 1874: "A distinguished Republican statesman—I mean Senator Conksand bills were before Congress at its last ses sion. In a little time, as we are now going on, there will be twenty thousand. Nobody can know what is in them." Here is the record for the present Congress up to the end of last week; Senate bills...... 5,111

Total Mr. Tilden's prophecy is almost fulfilled.

It must be admitted that some of the anexationists in Canada are showing a great deal of courage under the threats of the Tories. They proclaim their policy at public meetings and in newspapers; they defend it with vigorous language in the face of stormy opposition. and they stand up fearless of arrest for disloyalty. The Tories will probably win in the elections, but it is evident that the annexation party in Canada is strong, far stronger this year than it has ever been in any past time.

It looks as if the presence and testimony of Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER were not needed to bring out before the legislative committee the bottom facts about the census scandal. The investigation is slowly but surely uncovering the fraud on New York.

Relies of the greatest of Americans are timely now. The present Congress has had a bill before it to appropriate \$10,000 for purchasing from J. K. Webster's family a sword said to have been worn by WASHINGTON as an aide-de-came to Brandock, during the Jamous Monongahela fight of 1755, when the The State of New York and the State of Massa-Baltimore a short time ago to negotiate with him for the purchase of another sword worn by Washington when he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief at Annapolis in 1783. This is the weapon bequeathed in his will to Major George Lewis, and now owned by the latter's grandchildren, who offered it to the Fiftieth Congress, and secured a recommendation from the Library Committee that \$20,000 should be paid for it. And swords are not the only relies of the illustrious patriot that have recently been on sale. About ten days ago an auction of books and other things that belonged to Washington, and articles relating to him, was held at Philadelphia. A ock of hair said to have been cut from his bend by a barber was among the things sold. case of his coffin appealed forcibly to lovers of mortuary mementoes in that town.

It is painful to believe that there are in Canada so many men of such a kind as the Grits" are declared to be by Sir John MacDon-ALD. There must be a very much mixed popuation in the Canadian provinces if the epithets which the Tory papers apply to the Grits are descriptive of them.

THE ALLIANCE DENOUNCES CLEVELAND. The Outspoken Utterance of the National Organ of the Order From the National Economies.

Ever since the agitation is favor of free coinage of silver has been known to have the support of the rank and file of the people of the West and South Gleveland Democrais have sought to create the impression that Mr. Cleveland's views had undergone a very material change since he wrote his anti-silver letter just prior to his inauguration as President. This delusion is completely discussed in a second control of the sinauguration as the second control of th letely dispelled by his recent letter.

This shows that Mr. Cieveland can only become a Presidential possibility in the West and South by step-ping on the dead carcase of the Farmers' Alliance. This is what the rule-or-rule faction of the Democratic party have held all the time. This rule-or ruin factions represented by such men as Mills, Carliale, Oate Reagan; their policy is to fight the Alliance and crush it, mate no compromise whatever, force Cleveland through, and thereby serve Wall street sufficiently to Saturday morning. Yet it has fought with | get immense campaign funds in 1862, and with course is undemocratic. The fathers paved the way for Democratic victory by advocating wise measures, but these degenerate politicians of both parties have the same financial policy made in the interest of moopolists, and refuse to beed the voice of the r It may be said that some of the above-enumerated gen-tlemen jutend to vote for free sliver and advocate Mr. Cleveland also. The reply is, if they do they are stulti-Ged, and they only vote for free coinage because they know it will not pass, and they want to please the peo-ple by the vote. In fact, it is currently believed that Mr. Cleveland's last letter is issued only to cover enough Democrats to kill the filver bill. Shame, shame ou

Twelve Questions by a Texas Bemocrat.

From the Fort Worth Gazette. Perhaps the St. Lonu Republic, the Galveston-Dallas News, or some other one of the papers which have "Cleveland or Sust" mailed to its masthead, and which lead off every time Hill. Gorman, Falmer, or any other rominent Democrat is mentioned for the nomination n an attempt to belittle him, will not mind answering few questions.

1. If nominated, will not Mr. Cleveland, because of his

opposition to silver and his inclination to a scarce cir-culating medium, weaken the party in the West and 2. Will not the nemination of Mr. Cleveland put the

party on the defensive all through the campaign, and it being the third time, will it not be a confession that the great Democratic party has only one man in it fit to be 3. Did not Mr. Cleveland find the Democratic party in

good shape, and after one term leave it in a demoral-ized condition, and cause it to lose Congress for the first time in twelve years ?

4. Did not Virginia and other States give large Democratic majorities at the election before and the election immediately afterward, and give Mr. Cleveland a very

mail majority ?

5. Is it true that Mr. Cleveland snubbed that old war horse, Hendricks, while living, and that his neglect to attend Hendricks's foneral when dead weakens him in Indiana and other States? 6. Will not the fact that Cleveland's choice for office

is known at over the country leasen the campaign fund and enthusiasm? 7. Can the Democratic party afford to admit that Mr. Cieveland or any other man is bigger than the party. and permit him to reputiate its policies and platform?
R. Did not Mr. Cleveland bringing his bride to the
White House to marry him, smack more of criental
magnificence than that of Democratic simplicity which
has always thought no man too big to go after the girl

tt. If Mr. Cleve'and expected the Democratic party to nominate him the third time, why did he not make a speech or write a letter in the last campaign when nearly all the Democratic leaders thought the battle was lest? He has made one every few days since in

the busy season.

10. Is not the course these papers are pursuing more 10. Is not the course these papers are pursuing more in the interest of Mr. Cleveland than of the Democratic party, and prompted more by personal regard for him than adherence to party interests?

11. Why do these papers think the South should be solid for Cleveland when he was so afraid of public opinion at the Nortu that he would not permit his wife to meet Miss Winnie Davis, an ineffective girl?

12. Have not Mr. Cleveland and his Convention manager. Col. Peliowa anneoused on every occasion that

ger, Col. Fellows, anneanced on every occasion that liovernor littl did all he could in New York for Mr Cleveland's success? Are they lying about is?
As the national Democratic party desires to win the next fight, if these are Comocratic papers instead of "thick-and-thim" Obseriand organa, sught they not to

"thick-and-this" Obverand organic sugars may not to answer these questions?
If the Democratic party is to how its head and declare that Cleveland alone is a true prophet, let us know it at ence: and these papers should not be too sure that they are the Democratic party. Did Porter Leave Out 1,000,000 Negroes

Prom the New Orleans Funce-Democrat.

The increase in the white population of the South shows comparatively fittle difference from 1880, while the negro increase is but little ever one third of what it was ten years ago, although in the total is included the State of Arkanses, which has received the largest immigration of segrous. Additional returns only confirm the protesteement that score million odd negrous wred deliberately omitted from the creams in the South in order to decrease the Southern representation in Congress and the sectoral vois. A CLOUD ROLLED BY,

Revival of Democratic Sentiment Since the Last Cleveland Letter, From Letters addressed to the St. Louis Republic.

From Letters addressed to the St. Louis Republic.
Betpre the moeting of the next- Democratic National
Convention the party will probably have reason to rejoice because of Mr. Cleveland's frank and decisive
avoval of his position on the question of silver coinage.
Even it he had not written that letter, or had not otherwise expressed a sentiment hostile to ciliver, there are
reasons for believing that his candidacy would only
lead the party to defeat. It is not simply a question of
popularity with the votes who supported him in 1898.
Grant his popularity with all those voters: grant that
he is the most popular man in the whole country
among his partisans, and that he could carry his
former vote unanimously, still that went met elect
him. With that popularity and that vote he was, nevertheless, defeated. To be elected he must be able to add
largely to that vets. Can he do it?

If has become customary among Democrate to as-

largely to that were. Can be do it?

It has become customary among Democrats to assume that Mr. Cleveland could beyond doubt be elected in 1802; that his tariff reform message defeated him in 1800, and that since that time public gentiment. him in 1989, and that since that time public seatiment has grown so in favor of tariff reform as to make his election an amored certainty. But the assumption that Claveland's defeat in 1988 was due to his position on the tariff question is not quite true. If he had never written his fameus message he would probably have been defeated just the same. His message had the effect of defining party lines very clearly. But instead of driving away his party friends in such numbers as of defeat him, it brought tariff reformant a his authority. to defeat him. It brought tariff reformers to his enthusi-actic support. His opposent in 1954 had a record behind him which made the election of a Democrat possible. In 1954 circumstances were different. The Republican candidate was not handleapped by his record, and Mr. Cleveland a actions in the matter of pension vetors had the effect of soliditying the old solider vote against him. This had more to do with his derest than his position on the tariff question. The sentiment of those interested in pension legislation was very bitter against him. Is it less bitter to-day than it was two years are ? It is old party supporters have presented an enthusingle life old party supporters have presented an enthusiassic personal following almost enprecedented in the political histor: of the country. But is that sufficient to insure this election in 1802 more than in 1803? Has it brought new recruits to his elde?

The writer has been an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Cleveland histor.

The writer has been an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Cleveland since his first candidacy. But friendebly should not blind one in regard to party action. Let any friend of Mr. Cleveland go among men of his sequantance who opposed him during the last camealen and question them as to their personal views of Cleveland. He will likely find no change. The bitterness engendered by the rile personalities of the campaign of 1884, and the more respectable opposition of 1888, is still in the minds of those who acted with the Republicans in those two campaigns, but who are now in large minimbers leaving their outport of a man they have for such men to come to the support of a man they have for such men to come to the support of a man they have fought bitterly during two campaigns. And yet, with-out the support of those very men, Cleveland con'd not

hope to be elected.

This people of the West and South are in earnest about free silver, and will not accept any man who has been even doubtful, much less one who has been open as the control of the co posed to it. They are not going to nominate a man who is hostile with the hope of converting him afterward. He must be a leader in the move.

Mere personal following will out no figure in the next campaign. The friends of Mr. Cleveland should recoming this fact and not imperit the ancesse of the

party to gratify a personal preference. J. Hunnich, Marketon, Kas., Feb. 17.

o " Jesse James had courage, but put it to bad use. Grover Cleveland has power, has ability, has a great fellowing, and he abuses this power in his letter of the 10th inst. opposing free coinage of silver. You say Cleveland is homest. So say I. If he is, then if a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Seasts pass a silver free ceinage bill President Cleveland would vate it. I but voice the activities to veto it. I but voice the sentiment of every Dom farmer, backed by every Farmers' Alliance man in Illi-note and a heat of others, when I say: "He, sir, excuss me: I want none of it is mine." W. T. Downstin D'Anure Rasca, Christian County, Ill, Feb. A.

man who is so out of touch with his party as Cleveland is? It will be hard enough to elebt a straight Democrat, one who is in entire secord with his party and can command the full party vote, much less one who is not in line with the party and can command only part of

the Democratic vota.

Cieveland writes too many letters, and every one of them coses him and the Democracy many votes. Remember what a flurry his letter advocating the return of the Confederate battle flags to the States from whos troops they were taken saused in the country at the time it was written. Then take his famous free trade message, written just on the eve of the Presidential election and in opposition to the advice of such experienced Democratic leaders as Gorman and others, which caused the loss of the Presidency to the Democrate in 1968. Now, take this less unfortunate letter against free collage, a measure which the Democrate is Congress are at this time fighting for. Is such a man, who

gress are at this time fighting for. Is such a man, who is constantly flying his party in the face, to continue as the Democratic standard bearer?

• • • If an election were hold at this time, with Cleveland running on the Democratic tichet for President, his defeat would be overwhelming. His chances are not likely to improve, either, before the next election, unless he can keep his mouth shut and his pen of a Democrati who is not the standard man, but am now in favor of a Democrati who is not threatened with being read out of the party, and who is in accord with Democrata. Another man who injures Democratic chance is Mr. Henry Watterson of Louisville. He should also be muzzled. I am a Democrat dyed in the wool, and I hate

. . . Mr. Cleveland's continued candidacy under existing circum stances will work irreparable injury to the Democratic party and bring discensons into the

next National Convention.

The Democratic party does not lack for men, capable and willing to carry out its desires and obey its orders. It is greater than any man. Its purpose is the united purposes of millions of citizens. With it, leadership does not mean dictatorship. It means the ability to give effective force in legislation to the popular will OLD-TIME DEBOCRAT. BILLSBORG, Ill., Feb. 10.

From the Republic (editorial).
That Grover Claveland is to be the party's candidate n 1892 we do not say.

Mr. Windom's Estate.

From the Baltimore American.

The settlement of the estate of the late Secretary Windom shows that he left only a modest fortune. An unfortunate story has been circulated that he left his family unprovided for, but this is not the case. There can be no better evidence of Mr. Windom's stern integrity than this fact that after a lifetime spent to politics and after holding frequent positions where mi-lions upon millions passed daily through his handa he should die a comparatively poor man. The income from Mr. Windom's estate is not large enough to pay the rental of the house he occupied on Massachusetts avenue, and the family will shortly leave it. Some in-vestments in rest estate may realize well in several years, butthey are unproductive now. Two life inser-ances nested his wife \$7,079.

An Ex-Worshipper in Tonuessoo,

From the Kushoille Weekly Toller. Mr Cleveland in his letter to the anti-free coinage conference opposing the free and unlimited coinage of cliver, wrote his political death knell. The masses of all parties and especially the farmers are almost a unit in demanding free coinage, and so determined are the advocates of this measure that it would be the worst kind of political fully for the Democratic party to nominate a man for the Presidency who upposes it. We have been an admirer of Mr. Cleveland, but must say since he comes out so boldly in the interest of Wal street and against the interest of the great common recopie we are against him. He has dug his own grave and there let him rest.

Big Fight for the Lockport Post Office. LOCKPORT. Feb. 22.—One of the bitterest fights in the history of the Republican party in this city is in progress over the appointment of a Republican Postmaster here. This is the only Post Office of importance in the west and of the State held by a Democrat, and the strife for the place has been so fleroe and the candidates so many that the President has thus far dates so many that the President has thus far held the matter in abevance. The appointment will probably be made this week. The contest has narrowed down to Joseph A. Ward, one of the proprietors of the Locknort Journal, the party organ in Nisgara county, and John A. Merritt, ex-Chairman of the County Committee. This is the first political preferement the Journal, whose stanch Republican principles have never been questioned, has asked in rears, and the Administration cannot well afford to everlook the request. Foliticians, candidates, petitions and telegrams are flying to Washington to-day. If the Journal is slighted its friends will be furious.

An Alleged Busiclescy of \$220,000.

From the Indianapsis Sential.

Washington. Feb. 19.—Under the management of the good Mr. Washington book the fact that there is a deficiency of over \$240,000 in the stamp account. The third Assistant Postmaster-General's office shows that many postaste stamps sent out, more than the returns of the different country Fostmasters to the sixth auditor show that they have received. A great effort has been made to keep this matter than the manage to the sixth auditor show that they have received. A great effort has been made to keep this matter hushed up, as this Administration can stand no more investigations. Wasamaker will be remembered as the party who raised section of beodie to elect Harrison.

An Alleged Buffelency of \$840,000.

MARTIN A. KNAPP'S APPOINTMENT.

Why Benator Miscock Urged a Beiden Man SYRACUSE, Feb. 22,-It has taken the politiclans an entire day to settle their minds upon the significance of the appointment of Martin A. Knapp of this city to be an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. When the news was first published yesterday afternoon in the Syracuse Journal, Senator Hiscock's organ. it was with the aunouncement that the appointment was due to the exertions of Senator Hiscock. Even the friends and followers of the Senator "winked the other eye" while they read this. It is known to the whole or central New York that Congressman Belden has no closer or more trusted ally in politics than Mr. Knapp. ever litigation Congressman Belden is in-volved in. They occupy offices in Syracuse which communicate, and enjoy a relationship

of the nearest confidence.

Mr. Knapp is known to have been held in high of the pearest confidence.

Mr. Khapp is known to have been held in high esteem by Congressman Belden, and in the future was looked upon as certain to be elevated to the Supreme Court or be sent to the State Benaic or to Congress. Despite Mr. Knapp's factional preferences, his commanding abilities, personal popularity, and sterling character have made his name formitable whenever mentionel, so that he has always been considered a dangerous man in politics by the triends of renator Hiscock should a trial of conclusions turn on his name. So it hardly spenned lossible that the report that Senator Hiscock had pressed the appointment could be true. But it was verified to-day by the statement of the Syractine Standard to the Same effect. The Standard usually speaks for Congressman Belden.

The Sun correspondent has learned to-day from an undisputed source that Sonator Hiscock is solely responsible for the appointment, having first suggested its propriety to Mr. Belden. Having secured Mr. Belden acquiescence, he labored zealously to bring it about. In this offort he enlisted the cooperation of Sonator Eursts. Thomas C. Platt, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Chaunccy M. Dejew. Elling Hoot, and others, and by direct and unsemitting endeavor induced the President to make the nomination. It was easily demonstrated to the President that Mr. Anapp was qualitied to fill the office, and that his selection of a labore and that his selection and that his selection and that his selections are that his selections are the home the property of the cooperation of the home the cooperation of the cooperation

remitting endeavor induced the Prosident to make the nomination. It was easily demonstrated to the President that Mr. Knapp was qualified to fill the office, and that his selection would be significant of party harmony. Here in Syracuse the underlings in the Hissock camp are more than surprised at this evidence that their leader is getting upon good terms with Mr. Belden; but shrewd politicians look at Senator Hiscock's action as throwing an anchor to the windward "in anticipation of the choice of a State Senator and three Assemblymen from this district next fall whose votes will be pecassary in the election of a successor to Senator Hiscock, and that it is a master stroke on the part of the Senator, as it takes out of the State Senate contest a lively personality and an adroit manager. The only other name mentioned for the nomination has been that of Assemblyman Howard G. Whits. Others in Syracuse believe that Senator Hiscock's action went to show his desire to be on good terms all around, and that the appointment will thus bear upon the State.

COLONIAL DAMES AT CHURCH. Melping the Sons of the Revolution to Re-

member George Washington. Nature relented yesterday and let the sun shine on the 159th anniversary of George Washington's birthday. A fewflags flying dis-tinguished the day from any other Sunday. The remnant of the veterans of 1812 went to church at St. Paul's and sat in the pew that the Father of his Country once occupied.

The New York Society of the Sons of the Rev-

olution went to St. Barthelomew's Church at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The first eight pews of Colonial Dames. Among those present were:
Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, Vice-President; Miss
Gardiner, Treasurer: Mrs. Martha J. Lamb,
Mrs. Fulton Cutting, Miss Leo, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Benj. S. Church, Mrs. A. Fly, Miss
Barah Gardiner, Mrs. J. Drexel, Mrs. Derby,
Mrs. Wrg. Hoppin, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Crowninshield, Mrs. Oxear Schmidt, Mrs. Benj. Frankiin Lee, Miss Julis Delatield, Mrs. M. L. Delafield, Mrs. George Cabot Ward, Mrs. George D.
Robbins, Miss Emma Delatield, Mrs. Schroder,
Mrs. Wm. Brauford, Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Mrs.
Watnwright, Mrs. Killisen Van Rensselger,
Mrs. Frances Delatield, Miss Crosby, Mrs.
Schuyler Hamitton, Jr., Mrs. James Higgingson,
Mrs. Edward Stevens, Mrs. Alexander, Miss
Watter, Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselser,
The church was very prettily decorated. The
handsome embroidered buft and blue banner
of the society was draped around the puipit. of Colonial Dames. Among those present were in Lee Miss Julia Delafield. Mrs. Mrs. George D.
Robbins. Miss Emma Delafield. Mrs. Schroder,
Mrs. Win Bradford. Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax. Mrs.
Waitswright. Mrs. Killiaen Van Repsselger.
Mrs. Lindsay Mrs. Alexander. Miss
Waitswright. Mrs. J. K. van Rensselger.
Mrs. Lindsay Mrs. Alexander. Miss
Waitswright. Mrs. J. K. van Rensselger.
The church was very prottily decorated. The
handsome embroidered but and blue banner
of the society was drawed around the pulpit.
and the reading deak was decorated by opies
of the fagr carried during the Revolution by
the Contract of the Second the Mrs. The Sons
of the Revolution marched into the church at
a colock. At their head was Frederick B.
Tallmadge, the Predident of the New York
branch. With John Lee Carroll. General President of the society. Then came the Vice-Prestident, Flord Clarkson: the Recretery. James
M. Hard, and delegates from the Popusylvania,
the District of Columbia, and the lows societies. After them came the Boan of the Revolution
falls for the mambers of the society, who
number 701.
The service was a special one and was pregrad by the Rev. Dr. Daniel O. Weston, gencrait chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution
falls Rev York coclety, and authorized by
Rishop Potter, It was conducted by Bishop
Perry of lowa. Chanlain-General of the Ginner
Tuxedo, and they are satisfied. So it is too often
with the American professional man. Give
him success the his business, and he la ready to
acquire their duty on election day. Give them
their clubs and their yachts and the delikhts of
the herves of Baratom and of Vorklown who
neglect their duty on election day. Give them
their clubs and their yachts and the sellation of
Tuxedo, and they are satisfied. So it is too often
with the American professional man. Give
him success this business, and he la ready to
acquire the coloning hymn. "My country," its of
the herves of Baratom and of Vorklown kin

BREAKING THE NEWS TO KAPIOLANI. How the Queen Consort Heard of King Kal-

Prom the San Prancisco Caronicia.

Minny women and men had been busily engaged in decorating the paie-se for his Majesty's reception. They had been assembled for several days, and worked under the Queen's personal supervision. Early on the morning of Jan. 29 the willing hands began their labor of love. Soon the Queen appeared at the top of the wide marble staircase of the main hall, clad in a haloku, the native dress. Slowly and stately she joined the workers, contributing smiles and salutations to all. Standing among the native workers and directing them to add douches here and there, she was a picture of majesty; but while every lack a Queen, she scened to take an almost childish delight in the thoughts of the gratification with which the King would greet her work.

"He will be so pleased," she said.
The lion. Samuel Parker entered and announced to her Majesty that the Obarleston had teen reported off Koko Head. At this intelligence work was ceased, and the attendants read in the face of Mr. Parker the sad news he had come to break.

"Abt my King has prenared a surprise for me, and i shall not be outdone. Why do you stop your labor? Begin again, and we will finish before his Majesty, arriven," said the Queen; and she began with her own hands to entwine some mail in the meshee of the rich draper."

But, your Majesty," said Mr. Parker, "the flagson the Charleston are at half mast, and I am arraid something has happened."

How said: They must be mourning for some one who has died aboard, "answered the Queen.

"But the Hawallan flag is at half mast also, From the San Prancisco Chronicle.

"How sad! They must be mourning for some one who has died aboard," answered the Queen.

"But the Hawalian flag is at half mast also, your Ma.esty."

"Ah! my King should grieve with them should any one be dead."

The attendants understood the worst, but Kapiolan refused to understand, and still urged them to complete their decoration.

All were silent and bowed their heads, but Mr. Parker broke the silence, and in a calm, sympathetic voice announced to the Queen the death of the King. The transition from the similarity of her delight to the paroxysms of grief was an sudden that she almost fainted, and would have fallen to the floor had not loving arms suprorted her. She gave a shriek, and began walling in a mournful and most pitting manner. Others added their cries of walling to the sad and bitter meaning of the Queen, and the scene brought tears to the eyes of the strongest present. Mr. Parker wiped the tears from his cyss and raising the Queen, supported her to her apartments.

He Thinks Life Isn't Worth Living. Our life, our life is like a narrow rafe.
Affloat upon the hunary acci.
Hereon is but a little space.
And all men, caper for a place.
Do thrust each other in the sea.
And so the men caper for a place.
Does thrust his brother in the sea.
And so our life is wan with fears.
And so the sea is sait with tears.
An well for the, thou art asleep! From the Path.

Our life, our life is like a curious play. Where each man hidesh from himself. "Let us be open as the day." The mank dose to the other say, When he would discoper nide himself. "Let us be open as the day." "Let us be open as the day." That he may better hide himself. And so the world goes round and round. Unit our life with rest is crowned. Ah, well for thee, thou art asiesp!

A NEW UP-TOWN CLUB.

re Will Build a Splendid House at Pina

New York is to have a new club, and these New York is to have a new club, and these are some of the gentlemen interested in the enterprise: D. O. Mills. Cornolius Vanderbilt. C. Newbold Morris. William K. Vanderbilt. J. M. Waterbury, F. K. Sturges. S. D. Babcook, George S. Bowdoin, Charles Lanier. Adrian Iselin. Jr., Sidney Webster. William Watts Sherman, G. G. Haven, H. A. C. Taylor, W. C. Whitsey, John J. Calwalader. J. Planning Market Start St Whitney, John L. Cadwalader, J. Pierpost Morgan, Robert Goelet, Louis L. Lorillard. James P. Kernochan, George Peabody Wetmore and Henry G. Marquand. Dr. Seward Webb is also mentioned in connection with the matter These gentlemen have formed themselves into a temporary committee for the purpose of a preliminary organization, and they intend to buy seven lots belonging to the Hamersley state at Fifth avenue and Sixtleth street for site for a splendid club house. All the money necessary to make the cinba

reality, and lit will amount to nearly half a million dollars, will be furnished by the ges.

million dollars, will be furnished by the seat themen comprising the committee, and they in the club to offset the loans. Already some \$150,000 has been subscribed.

A Sun reporter found Mr. William Watts Sherman at his home, 176 his dison avenue, last evening, and questioned him regarding the new club. 'Yes.' he said. 'New York is going to have a new club. Not a small one, but one to equal any in existence to-day. But instead of being a new project it is an old one, There has been a de-ire for a long time for an up-town club somewhere in the vicinity of the Park plaza. We had only been waiting for a site. When we heard that seven lots belonging to the Hamersley estate were to be sold, we enamped at them and in a few days the transaction will be closed. The club will be organized on the general lines of the Union, Manhattan, and knickerbocker Clubs and similar institutions, and will assuredly be a success. There is no other reason for the establishment of the club than that the members of the committee feel the need of a club within easy walking distance of their homes.

"The club is to be established," said another member of the committee, "only because we result that an up-town club is a necessity. I am very well aware that there have been remore that this plan is pothing less than the outcome of a revolt in the Union Club, but that is not true.

It has been rumored that a number of the tlemen comprising the committee, and they ha

that this plan is nothing less than the outcome of a revolt in the Union Club, but that is not true."

It has been rumored that a number of the younger gentlemen in the Union Club have been in favor of moving up town and that the Governors have refused to move on account of the trouble and cost.

The opponents of the upward tendency have been regarded by the moving faction as fossils, and it is said that there has been considerable seeling in the club over the matter.

But the mest significant complaint is that the Governors have treated candidates for membership untainly. They have, it is said, rejected the applications of men like folm King, the President of the Eric Railrosd, for the most absurd reasons. It is also alleged that young John Bloodgood was bischoaled because somebody sent agonymous letters to the Governors opposing his admission.

But all of these rumors are decounced as raise by the gentlemen at the helm of the new club. They say that Union Club troubles have nothing whatever to do with their plans.

AMSTERDAM WANTS MR. EPSTRIN.

Me Paid His Poker Debt With a Bad

A few weeks ago L. Friedman & Co. of 5 Wooster street bought a hardware shop in Amsterdam, and put it in charge of Louis G. Epstein. He was to sell it out as rapidly as possible. Finding Amsterdam rather dull and pining for excitement, Mr. Epetein took to playing poker. Among the Amsterdam sports who sat in the game was a certain David
Strauss, who played so successfully that he
soon had Mr. Epstein \$74 in debt to him.
This Mr. Epstein promised to pay from time
to time and as regularly failed to pay. Finally
the day came for Mr. Epstein to leave. He was at the station with his ticket in his pocket, waiting for the train. All the young men who

red and white roses, marked with the letter
"O." This was presented by the Ohio Society,
of which Mr. Ence was a member. The house
was crowded with the business associates and
friends of Mr. Ence, among the number being
Jay Gould, Russell Sage. William Rootefelier,
H. K. Rogers, ex-Judge G. P. Hawes, John M.
Toucey, J. Coriles Lawrence, Jos. J. 'Possohue, Col. A. B. Patterson, John R. Plumser,
H. A. Jackson, William Dowd, William Fatterson, William M. Leffan, George R. Gibson, Oollin Armstrong, E. Francis Hrde, Dr. Robert
Abbe, and Dr. Robert F. Weir. The committee
from the Ohio Society included Judge Warres
Higley, B. B. Packard, Senator William A.
Brown, Leander H. Crail, John D. Archibald,
and Captain H. A. Glassford, The pail bearars were Thomas C. Buck, George H. Chase,
George Routledge Gibson, John M. Toncey,
Robert Maclay, J. Coriles Lawrence, William
M. Lattau, and James Whiteley, The Rey, Dr.
David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church
read the service, the quartet from the church
read in service the body was taken to Woodlawa.

Wite on the Nose, but He Docsm't Camplain.

Edward Blunt of 19 Nassau street, Brooklyn. who hit William Wippert of Buffalo on the nose at the Delaware, Lackswanns and Western Railroad depot in Hoboken on Saturday night for thrusting, as it is alleged a note into a woman's hand, was arraigned be-fore Recorder McDonough yesterday morning. fore Recorder McDonough vesterday morning.
There was no complaint in court and Blunt
was discharged. The identity of the woman
was not disclosed. The police took it for
granted that she was Blunt's wife and did not
make any inquiry. All the persons concerned
in the case were well dressed. Blunt said he
was a merobant. At the police station on Saturday night Wippert denied that he had insuited the woman or made any effort to give
her a note.

ber a note.

The two men were released on ball after they had been detained for about an hour. Blunt was on hand at the appointed time yesterday morning, but Wippert did not appear. The Becorder waited a short time for him and then discharged Blunt.

A Brenkwater at Point Judith.

STONINGTON, Feb. 22.-The Government is now about to build a great breakwater at Point Judith. The breakwater will be next to the famous Delaware breakwater in size and importance. It will begin at a place known as Squid's Ledge, about a mile and a quarter Squid's Ledge, about a mile and a quarter west-southwest of Point Judith, where the water is four fathoms deep, and extend into the turbulent ocean with a hook-shaped joint Vessels in distreas will be able easily to run helpind the hook into a safe and capacious harbor. Seamen say the breakwater will be of incalculable benefit to coasting vessels. The work of building it was begun a lew days aco by the stoamers Panuco and Daniel Wheeler, which carry 150 tons of rip-rap at a load from Mason's Island quarry, near Mystic, and dump it at Squid's Ledge. It will take a loag time to complete the work, which is tenig done by United States Engineer W. R. Livermore of Newiger.

A Young Syrian Deacon.

A young Syrian, Joseph Yazbek, was or-dained a deacon yesterday morning in St. dained a deacen yesterday morning in biPatrick's Unthedral by Archbishop Corrigan.

Next Sunday he will be made a priest. He is to
labor among his countrymen in this city, who
are known as Maronites. He is about 25 years
old He came to this country eight montas are
from Jerusalem. For several months he has
been studying the logy at 1; John's College,
Fordham. He is well educated, but does not
understand English. He speaks French fluestir, and in that language his theological studies
were made.